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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 24, 1922.

NAILS "CAN'T STRIKE" IDEA
TWO POLICIES TOWARD RUSSIA
EIGHT-HOUR DAY BEST
INJUNCTIONS
MILITANT UNIONS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR CLARION IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership, begin to do so now. Unions subscribing for their membership are given the same rate that prevailed before the great war, 85 cents per member per year. While almost all other publications have increased subscription rates the Labor Clarion has not, and its circulation has benefited by that policy, but it should have thousands more on its lists and expects to get them.

THE LABOR CLARION

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 238 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth. Meet 2d Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Ave.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Labor Temple.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meets Wednesdays at 166 Steuart.
Foundry Employees—Meet at Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—236 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 109 Jones.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Railroad Boilermakers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.
Railroad Machinists—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Railroad Steamfitters—Meet 3d Thursday, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Shoe Repairers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Redmen's Hall, Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 657—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed. Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 8 p. m., 828 Mission.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXI

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1922

No. 8



Nails "Can't Strike" Idea



By International Labor News Service.

No Kansas law for New York.

No Kansas law for Rhode Island.

The strike will continue to be a lawful weapon in both these states.

American Federation of Labor efforts have turned the tide against slavery.

President Samuel Gompers, at Albany, before a legislative committee, spoke for two hours, tearing down the house of pretense and leaving the legislators with but one honest course to pursue.

Reports from Rhode Island are that American Federation of Labor efforts have turned the tide there. An immense quantity of analytical material was furnished to the workers of that state in their victorious fight.

Most vital points made by President Gompers at Albany are given herewith.

By Samuel Gompers

President American Federation of Labor.

The main purpose of this species of legislation is the belief that it will stop strikes. . . . Legislation of this character may be well termed to confine the aspirations of the working people for a better life in a legalistic straight jacket. I am rather proud that in my life I can place myself in the company of the martyred Lincoln who on occasion of a strike of boot and shoe workers in Hartford, Conn., in 1864, declared: "Thank God we have a system of labor where there can be a strike. Whatever the pressure, there is a point where the working men may stop."

There has grown up an exaggerated notion that there is such a tremendous loss in production due to strikes. I have a few figures to submit. The New York Board of Mediation and Arbitration, which recorded the number of man-days lost by all wage earners because of strikes and lockouts for the period of ten years from 1904 to 1914 show that the number of working days in the year lost by all workers on account of labor disputes is a little less than one out of every 100 work-days, and these figures are regarded as representative of the general situation in other states. During this same ten-year period in the great industrial state of New York, of the 20 per cent of its workmen unemployed, less than 1 per cent was due to industrial disputes, 1.2 per cent due to disability, and over 16 per cent due to lack of work.

For instance, 23,000 lives and 296,000,000 work-days were lost in 1919 as a result of industrial accidents, involving a net economic loss to the country of over \$1,000,000,000, and authorities agree that over 75 per cent of this waste is preventable.

The idea (of the proposed legislation) is that justice will be accorded to labor and the working people. Justice! If the experience of the past twenty years is to be gauged as to the justice meted out to the great mass of the people and particularly the working people, save us from justice. . . . The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States has said repeatedly and emphasized it recently that there must be a change in the administration of justice, particularly to the poor of our country. Not more than a week ago a former honored Senator from the Empire State of New York, the Hon. Elihu Root, declared before the Bar Association, in essence, that there is no opportunity for justice for the poor of our country. . . . Is it reasonable to

expect more justice at the hands of these courts or boards such as exist in Kansas than from the ordinary courts of our country and our state meted out to the working people?

Do you think for a moment that you can prevent the great masses of the people from aspiring to something better in this life? Do you think for a moment that the threat of being sent to jail is going to deter the masses of the people of the United States?

How do you think an individual workman can resent a wrong or obtain a right in one of these modern industrial establishments? It is like a voice in the wilderness in a modern industrial plant with its machinery and improved tools and its power. The individual in the modern industrial plant has lost his identity and lost his power.

One would imagine, gentlemen, that our industry, that our government, have gone to the damnation bow-wows on account of strikes. Where do you find anywhere in the world where the the working people produce as much as the working people of the United States produce? . . . If you want to look for that progress which the proposers of this species of legislation want, look to China, where there are no strikes.

Has the Kansas Industrial Court Law prevented strikes? There have been more strikes and larger numbers of men on strike since the establishment of the Industrial Court Law in Kansas than at any time previous to the enactment of that law. . . . The government of Kansas did not stop the strike of the coal miners, which had been on for several months. It was the organization of the miners which stopped that strike.

In all the Australasian countries the same law was enacted, and now after an experience of more than thirty years they are getting away from the compulsory features of the law. Is there to be no lesson for us?

Let me say this to you, gentlemen, if there is an act passed and placed upon the statute books in which the working people are commanded to work against their will, it won't require much of an amendment to compel you and everybody else to work.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

By United Labor Press of California.

There can be no doubt that the self-styled Better America Federation, the state-wide anti-labor organization, with headquarters in Los Angeles, is laying plans to elect the next governor of California. Evidence of this fact came to light this week, when a number of business men set the rumor afloat that Seth R. Brown, president of the California State Federation of Labor, is a candidate for governor. Two of the daily newspapers of Los Angeles, both of which are fair to labor, "fell" for the cunning report and printed articles announcing Brown's supposed candidacy. But the canard was short lived, as Brown immediately repudiated the yarn and at the same time pointed out that nothing would be more to the liking of the so-called Better America Federation than to see a labor ticket in the field this year, which would divide the votes and enable a corporation tool to be elected governor.

Brown having promptly knocked on the head the "come-on" game of the union haters, they will now have to resort to other tactics in their efforts to divide labor at the polls next November.

EARLY POLITICAL ACTIVITY URGED.

Local non-partisan political campaign committees are called upon to immediately prepare for the forthcoming primaries in a proclamation issued by the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor national non-partisan political campaign committee.

Where local committees dissolved after the last election the local movement is urged to re-establish same.

Emphasis is placed upon the necessity for nominating candidates where there appears in the primaries of neither party a candidate considered representative of the people's interests.

"Whenever necessary," say the proclamation, "labor should place candidates in the field. This should be done where the candidates on both dominant party tickets are unfriendly to our cause."

"No genuine constructive measure has been enacted by Congress since March 4, 1919. Every means used to secure legislation that will aid in relieving unemployment has been met with rebuff.

"The present deplorable conditions of our country, artificially made, and in which labor and the farmers have been deflated until it hurts, has been ignored by Congress. Only appeals for subsidies for shipowners, railroads and other interests find listeners. To all legislation in the interest of the people Congress is deaf.

"Every state federation of labor, every city central body should create non-partisan political campaign committees. Every local should appoint committees to co-operate with the state and central bodies.

"The campaign should not be among the organized workers alone, but should be extended so that the truth will be known to all just-minded citizens.

"Since the armistice the most flagrant and malignant denunciations of the hopes and aspirations of the masses of our people has been made.

"The campaign in the primaries and in the fall elections offers opportunities which may not come again in a decade to redress wrongs and attain justice. It is, therefore, important that not a moment should be lost in launching a most active campaign that will bring about the election of men and women who will restore to our people the rights taken from them since fighting ceased in the world war. All are urged to be up and doing."

ELEVATOR OPERATORS AND STARTERS

At the last regular meeting of the Elevator Operators and Starters' Union, held Tuesday, March 21st, the following officers were elected for the balance of the year: President, J. W. de Vries; vice-president, A. F. Moore; secretary-business agent, F. Sademan; treasurer, E. L. Uzell; delegates to S. F. Labor Council, J. W. de Vries and F. Sademan; trustees, F. M. Sturgeon, E. M. O'Brien, F. Ward; sergeant-at-arms, O. Whitcomb; guide, A. Durkin; delegates to International convention to be held in Chicago, Ill., the week of May 29, 1922, Business Agent F. Sademan.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

TWO POLICIES TOWARDS RUSSIA.

By A. J. Sack,

Director of the Russian Information Bureau in the United States; Author of "The Birth of the Russian Democracy."

Secretary Hughes' note of March 8th, regarding the Genoa Conference, will remain an outstanding document in America's policy towards Russia. This note presents a logical development of Secretary Hughes' note of March 25, 1921, which in turn is logically connected with Secretary Colby's momentous note of August 10, 1920. All these expressions of America's attitude towards Russia form a fulfillment of the solemn pledge to "stand by Russia" at this hour of her trial, made in America's name by former President Wilson. The fact that the Republican Administration continues the Russian policy of its predecessor shows not only that America's Russian policy is based upon truly objective factors, but also that President Wilson's pledge was an expression of the real and unchanging sentiment and attitude of the American people toward the people of Russia.

This consistency is especially noticeable when compared with the inconsistent, opportunist attitude of the European powers towards Russia. Secretary Hughes' note is an expression of true statesmanship which penetrates through the surface of things and goes to the real, lasting factors in the situation. The argument of those who were anxious to see the American delegates participating in the "comedy of Genoa" (Lenine's exact expression, according to an Associated Press despatch from Moscow, dated March 9th) was two-fold: first, they played up the so-called evolution of Bolshevism, in the endeavor to show that the Bolsheviks of today are not as bad as they were yesterday; secondly, they emphasized the obvious dependence of the economic depression in the United States upon the unsettled economic conditions in Europe and promised an economic revival in this country as soon as America would follow the European policy towards Russia, a policy of compromise with the Bolsheviks.

Secretary Hughes' note met and destroyed these superficial arguments in a way that left nothing of them. With regard to the so-called new Bolshevik economic policy, Secretary Hughes says that "this Government, anxious to do all in its power to promote the welfare of the Russian people, views with the most eager and friendly interest every step taken toward the restoration of economic conditions which will permit Russia to regain her productive power; but these conditions, in the view of this Government, cannot be secured until adequate action is taken on the part of those chiefly responsible for Russia's present economic disorder." Secretary Hughes' note of a year ago, of March 25, 1921, made perfectly clear what the "adequate action" to be taken by the Bolsheviks is, if they are really interested in the re-establishment of productivity in Russia without which,—to quote Secretary Hughes' last note,—"this Government believes all consideration of economic revival to be futile." Secretary Hughes then stated plainly that "production is conditioned upon the safety of life, the recognition by firm guarantees of private property, the sanctity of contract and the rights of free labor," adding that "if fundamental changes are contemplated (in Russia), involving due regard for the protection of persons and property and the establishment of conditions essential to the maintenance of commerce, this Government will be glad to have convincing evidence of the consummation of such changes."

It is clear that such fundamental changes, amounting practically to complete abandonment of Bolshevism, have not yet taken place in Russia and that, therefore, the Bolsheviks are unable to present the "convincing evidence" which the Government of this country considers necessary to have before taking up the question of relations

with Russia. Moreover, Lenine's address, reported in the Associated Press despatch from Moscow on March 9th, shows clearly that the Bolsheviks were confidently expecting that America would abandon its uncompromising attitude towards Bolshevism, and were preparing to go to Genoa in a defiant spirit. "Soviet Russia's economic retreat has ended and will go no further in its concessions to capitalism," said Lenine. "The comedy of Genoa will not catch us. We are going to meet the Allied merchants but the limits of our yielding are already fixed."

This jubilant, militant spirit is undoubtedly dispelled now, after the publication of Secretary Hughes' note. The Bolsheviks cannot fail to realize that the attitude of the American Government places them in a tight corner. A United Press despatch from Moscow, dated March 7th, announced that the Bolsheviks were preparing to face the Genoa Conference with a request for a credit of \$500,000,000. This is what they really need in order to be able to continue in power. According to an Associated Press despatch from Moscow, dated February 27th, "the famine is now slowly and surely encroaching on and encircling their (Bolshevik) stronghold—Moscow—and Soviet representatives from every part of Russia, sent to get food, report that there is less and less to be had, that beginning with March the favored 'Red Army' will begin to starve, and that each succeeding month will be worse. . . . What may happen between now and the summer months is troubling the Soviet leaders. If a big loan is arranged the situation can be saved. . . . If the Moscow leaders do not obtain outside help, they realize that their power is doomed."

It is clear that the refusal of the American Government to participate in the Genoa Conference destroys the possibility of large credits for the Bolsheviks. Thus, they either must make further concessions, much more radical than those

made previously, or they will be overthrown, probably by their own armed forces, as soon as starvation strikes their ranks. The practical political results of Secretary Hughes' note will therefore be far-reaching, and will demonstrate once more that the American policy towards Russia is the only policy which tends towards the solution of the Russian problem and, consequently, toward the solution of the present European problem, inasmuch as the paralysis of Russia is at the bottom of the unsettled conditions in Europe. Unlike the European, the American policy towards Russia has all the time been bearing concrete practical results. The concessions made by the Bolsheviks thus far can only be partly explained by the irresistible force of the laws of life. The other factor in the situation is the American policy towards Russia, the policy which persistently destroys the European tendency to make peace with Bolshevism at Russia's expense, and in the long run at the expense of the entire European civilization.

By this uncompromising policy toward Bolshevism,—a policy which isolates and weakens the Bolshevik regime,—accompanied by a policy of sympathy and help for the Russian people, Amer-

W. D. Fennimore J. W. Davis A. R. Fennimore

California Optical Co.

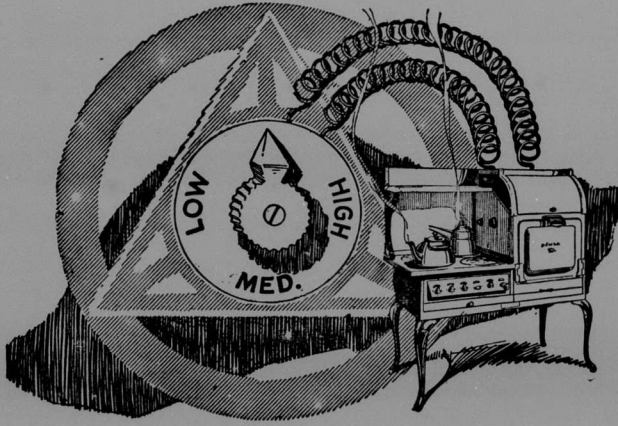
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ica is succeeding in securing the good-will of the Russian people, which, when the time arrives, will bear great political and economic results. The expenditure of about \$35,000,000 for relief in Russia, confirming in practical terms the noble statements of friendship for the Russian people made by both the preceding and the present administrations,—this expenditure will in due time return hundredfold to America. The splendid and noble work which the American Relief Administration is doing in Russia is important not only as a new manifestation of the fact that, in spite of the terrible experiences of recent years, the moral instinct is still alive in humanity; it is invaluable also as a factor which brings together the democracy of this great country and the young democracy of Russia. Every representative of the American Relief Administration working in Russia is a true ambassador of the American people to the Russian people. Every child and every grown-up saved by America from the throes of starvation and horrible death,—there will be millions of them,—will remain a friend of America. Thus, the American policy secures a firm foothold for America in Russia, and this in due time will express itself not only in political and cultural co-operation between the two countries, but also in the volume of American investment in and trade with Russia.

Thus, while America is "remaining aloof" as far as dealings with the Bolshevik rulers are concerned, she is not at all aloof so far as the Russian people are concerned. The Bolsheviks appeared and will disappear with the present stage of the Russian revolution, but the Russian people will remain, and it is the attitude towards the Russian people and, consequently, the attitude of the Russian people towards America, that really counts. It seems that of all the nations America alone treats Russia as a former ally whose misfortunes are due to her enormous sacrifices for the common cause, and only America understands that a nation passing through a revolution should be treated with sympathy and consideration for its rights. Thus, while various plans for Russia's exploitation, for taking advantage of her misfortune and for enslaving her economically, are being discussed in the European press, Secretary Hughes, in his note of March 8th, makes plain the view of the American government that "the resources of the Russian people should be free from such exploitation and that fair and equal economic opportunity in their interest, as well as in the interest of all the powers, should be preserved."

Secretary Hughes' note shows clearly that America understands how much her own economic depression depends upon the unsettled conditions in Europe, and how much, in turn, the economic crisis in Europe depends upon the industrial paralysis of Russia. Consequently, America stands ready to help Russia as soon as such help will be feasible. No one can help Russia unless, first of all, she helps herself. In his last note, the Secretary of State expressed once more the readiness of this government to help Russia as soon as conditions are established that would make the resumption of productivity in Russia possible.

America understands also that the industrial recuperation of Russia, important for the entire world, is a complicated process which can be accomplished only with international help and co-operation. At the same time, the American government insists that this co-operation should not take the form of exploitation of Russia, and that Russia's resources and her sovereign rights over those resources should be fully preserved.

The American note undoubtedly brought great gloom to the Bolshevik rulers of Russia. But it brings deep satisfaction to the Russian people, giving them decisive moral support in their struggle against those who destroyed Russia, and promising them help as soon as they will be free to work out their own destiny.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY BEST.

By International Labor News Service.

Additional powerful support for Labor's economic platform has just come from non-labor sources.

A special investigation by a commission of leading engineers has sustained the eight-hour day.

This investigation was conducted by the committee on work periods of the American Engineering Council of the Federated American Engineering Societies. The survey was under the direction of Dr. Horace B. Drury, formerly of the faculty of Ohio State University.

The report in full will not be available for perhaps another month, it is said, but it is known definitely that the investigation has established as a scientific finding that the efficiency of workers is greater under the eight-hour day than where the twelve-hour day is in force.

The steel industry was not studied in making this survey, but the commission found an astonishing number of workers in continuous industries outside the steel mills. Steel mills will be the subject of a later study.

Investigation to Continue.

"While the committee plans a further engineering study in the steel industry," says the report, "its investigations to date have been in industries other than steel. It has been found that the extent of continuous operation industry outside of steel is greater than had been supposed. There are well up to forty or fifty industries which involve a greater or smaller amount of continuous operation in all or a portion of the country's plants.

"These industries include many that are technically of great importance. In fact, as a class, they underlie a large portion of present-day industry, many if not most materials having at some point to undergo continuous operation processes or services.

"Four chief causes of continuous operation may be distinguished. One group is made up of what may be called heat-process industries, these industries falling into two main subdivisions, the metallurgical and the ceramic. Another group is made up of chemical industries, though many of the industries in other groups are also to a large extent chemical industries. A third great cause of continuous operation might be termed heavy equipment or elaborate equipment. This cause operated to a greater or less extent in the case of almost all the continuous industries. It is a chief cause of continuous operation.

"In most of the continuous industries the number of employees engaged on shift work is not as large as might be supposed, because continuous operation usually comes at a stage where it is possible for a few men to handle a large tonnage of materials. The extreme example of this is in the water supply of New York, where some 300 men on shift work daily pump some four or five million gallons of water.

Larger Industries Lead Way.

"Nevertheless, there are so many of these continuous industries and many of them are of such substantial size, that, taken all together, the great steel industry probably does not account for more than a fourth or fifth of the total of shift workers. Some of the larger industries, outside of steel, are now predominantly on eight-hour shifts; but all except a few of the industries still have some plants on twelve-hour shifts; and in some cases all or a majority of the plants are on twelve-hour shifts.

"Very roughly, the number of shift workers in the United States is probably well over 500,000, though likely not as large as 1,000,000. And the number of men on twelve-hour shifts, in the period preceding the depression, was perhaps not far from 300,000, of which about as many were outside the steel industry as in the steel industry."

PSYCHOLOGY COURSES OFFERED.

"The Psychology of Musical Talent" is the subject of an unusual course to be given during the intersession at the University of California by Esther Allen Gaw of the San Francisco State Teachers' College. Mrs. Gaw has made an extensive study of the basic capacities underlying musical talent, and of the psychological measurement of these capacities. She will also conduct a course on "The Psychology of Daily Life."

During the summer session, Madison Bently, professor of psychology and director of the psychological laboratories at the University of Illinois, is to offer courses of equal interest in psychology. His lectures will deal with such subjects as the audience; the crowd; the state; the public; social products in language, custom, fashion and belief; and individual differences in ability and accomplishments.

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INJUNCTIONS.**By John P. Frey.**

An understanding of the conceptions which influence a court of equity to issue a labor injunction requires some consideration of the theories which have gradually been developed by the judiciary.

The fact that there were no precedents to guide them in issuing such injunctions, compelled our American courts of equity to announce and develop some theory which would seemingly supply a reason for the issuing of such injunctions, even though it did not justify them.

Courts of equity exist partly to protect property from irreparable injury when there is no adequate remedy at law. With this as a foundation, a number of American courts evolved the judicial theory that business was property and that an irreparable injury to this business justified the court in issuing injunctions.

In direct connection with this conception there developed the theory that the employer had a property right in the patronage of those who purchased his wares, and, in addition, a property right in the labor; that is to say in the services of his employees.

The distinctions between what constitutes property, business and personal rights are not difficult to understand. They are clearly defined both in our ordinary language and in the provisions and phraseology of the law.

Business is not property! Business is the energy, activity and method by which men dispose of property for profit. Labor is not property! Labor is the service which one man gives to another for wages, or the energy which is applied by man to create something for his personal use or for sale to others. Labor is a personal attribute; it is only the results of labor which can become property.

The essential distinction between business and property is clear, definite and impossible of misconstruction.

An illustration is afforded by the retail dealer . . . the building in which his store is located is property, all of the goods in the store is property. To convert his property into profits, the property owner must engage in business so that he may sell his goods to others . . . to those who come into the store.

It is evident that the store-keeper has no property right in the person who enters to store to purchase, even though the customer may have dealt with him for years.

Should an old customer be enticed to another dealer because of more favorable prices, or any other consideration—what has taken place? The original store-keeper still owns his property—it has not been destroyed or irreparably injured—all that has occurred is a loss of profit through failure to make certain sales.

Law Can Guarantee Only Right to Sell.

The law does not provide, nor could it guarantee a profit to every owner of property, or guarantee customers to every one who desired to sell goods. All the law can guarantee is the right to

sell goods. If for any reason others are unwilling to buy these goods, the law cannot compel them to become purchasers.

The employer's plant, the machinery in it, and the finished product in the storeroom are property. His business consists of his efforts to dispose of his property at a profit. The property is properly protected by law from injury or destruction, but it would be inconsistent and absurd, as well as contrary to the law, to assert that this property ownership of buildings, material and finished product carried with it any property right in those who produced or purchased the finished product. If such property right existed in the producer, or customer, the courts would be justified, through injunctions, in restraining anyone from injuring such property; that is, in offering or giving employment to some one already in another's employ, or in selling goods to purchasers to the business injury of the manufacturer or merchant who had originally supplied these individuals.

No law, and no court, would attempt to compel any one to buy goods from a certain firm because their transfer of patronage to another would injure the business of the first party.

The same principles hold good with labor. The owner of an establishment, which is property, does not for this reason acquire a property right in the services of those he employs. The only property right which one man ever had in another man's services—his labor—was when some men were masters and others slaves.

If the employer had a property right, that is an ownership in the labor or service of his employees, he would necessarily have to enjoy an ownership in the laborer.

Employee's Efforts Not Property of Employer.

There is a definite distinction which we must have in mind in connection with the labor of an employee. The product of the employee's labor is the employer's property, but the services—the labor—of the employee is an entirely separate factor. The product of labor is material, which is bought, sold or destroyed by the owner, while the producer is a human being and a free man in whom no one can hold a property right.

A man's power to labor is a part of himself—it cannot be separated from the individual—the

form of service, whether mental or physical, or both, can make no difference. The employer may pay wages to men whose labor is wholly mental, the result of their mental work being the creation of something material which becomes the employer's property, but the employer's owner-

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ship of this property does not imply or create any ownership of the employee's mind . . . the employee owns himself, and he has the same right to dispose of his services as the employer has to dispose of his property.

What courts of equity have frequently done in issuing labor injunctions is to protect an employer's business by assuming or asserting that this is property.

If it is true that the right to do business and the conduct of business is property, then the right to engage or to continue in business is property, instead of a personal right. If courts of equity assumed to regulate personal relations and personal rights they would arrogate to themselves all of the jurisdiction now held by the law courts and succeed in abolishing trial by jury in the great majority of cases going before the courts.

The Constitution confers equity power upon the courts by stating that they should have jurisdiction in law and in equity just as the Constitution makes it their duty to issue writs of habeas corpus and in substantially the same manner as it provides for and guarantees trial by jury.

As has been already indicated, the equity power was originally applied in America as it had existed in England at the time when our Constitution was adopted and our equity courts were originally limited and defined by English authority. It was by devising and expanding the judicial theory that business is property that American courts endeavored to justify injunctions in labor cases.

If business is property when a strike or boycott occurs, then it necessarily must be property at all other times and entitled to be protected against irreparable injury caused by competition from other manufacturers or business men. Business and the income derived from business would be established in the same position as land and the income derived from it. One immediate result would be to make all competition in trade unlawful because the competition of one manufacturer or merchant would injure or destroy the business and the income of another.

As was said by Judge Noyes of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of the National Fireproofing Company vs. Mason Builders' Association:

"A laborer, as well as a builder, trader, or manufacturer, has the right to conduct his affairs in any lawful manner even though he may thereby injure others . . . The result is not a conspiracy, although it may necessarily work injury to other persons. The damage to such persons may be serious, it may even extend to their ruin—but if it is inflicted by a combination in the legitimate pursuit of its own affairs, it is *damnum obsequie injuria*. . . .

"Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that the complainant has grounds for complaining. It desires to engage in a lawful and legitimate business in a lawful and legitimate way and is practically prevented from doing so by the acts of the defendants. Its right to do business in the manner it desires is interfered with and the law affords it no remedy because such interference is only incidental to the exercise by the defendants of their own right to contract for their own benefit. The complainant is injured, but has no remedy. The law could only make it possible for the complainant to do business in the way it chooses by compelling the defendants to do business in the way they do not choose. But when equal rights clash, the law cannot interfere."

In this case, the National Fireproofing Company had endeavored to secure an injunction against the Mason Builders' Association. It was a controversy between two groups of business men. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals refused to issue an injunction and in doing so laid down the principles announced above, making it evident that the right to engage in business did not transform business into property.

MEN CO-OPERATE WITH EMPLOYERS.

By United Labor Press of California.

Employers of labor in large numbers have a valuable object lesson as to what unionism may mean in the recent action taken by the Roseville Labor Council.

Roseville is primarily a railroad town, the majority of its working population being employees of the Southern Pacific railroad, or of the Pacific Fruit Express, an allied industry.

Because local merchants were receiving such a large part of their goods by motor truck shipments, the railroad was obliged to cut down its freight service. The Roseville Chamber of Commerce tried to remedy the matter, but got little or no results. Then union labor took a hand. A committee was appointed from the Labor Council, representing the locals of the trainmen, conductors, enginemen, firemen, shop crafts and other unions, and a personal canvass was made of all the merchants.

Emphasis was laid on the fact that these workmen commanded a payroll in excess of \$200,000 a month; that their wages were spent with the local merchants; that they were citizens and paying the bulk of the taxes for the development of the community. For every decrease in the number employed, not only the workmen thrown out of employment but the merchants and the community must suffer a proportionate loss, for the reason that the auto truck companies took just that much money away from the town.

Since the first of March 90 per cent of the Roseville merchants have agreed to insist that wholesalers and jobbers route their shipments by railway freight; and the labor committee is confident it will have a 100 per cent list when the canvass is complete.

Much credit is due to G. O. Seward, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, 1044, who has had the canvass in charge.

It should be noted the wholesalers are being informed through the railroad company that the new routing orders were secured by the efforts of union labor men in Roseville.

ORPHEUM.

Technique is the foundation upon which every act must be built. In their work Adelaide and Hughes are technically perfect. This technique, which in reality is the machinery that makes the feet and hands and body move gracefully, must never be in evidence. Each move and gesture of the perfect dancer must seem spontaneous. It must be as free as water trickling over the cliff. It must have the grace of a bird in flight and the abandon of some wild frightened denizen of the forest. It is these qualities that have made Adelaide and Hughes the masters of their art. American audiences know Adelaide and Hughes well. They have found time to appear frequently abroad, but most of their professional career has been devoted to entertaining their own folks. They have appeared in musical comedy and in vaudeville, invariably with the highest artistic success and on each of their engagements they have a new routine. This engagement is no exception and it is said that their program this year has by far the best numbers they have ever had.

Making the British laugh right out loud is supposed to be an almost impossible accomplishment. Frank Van Hoven, speaking of course from his own experience, sort of ties knots in this near tradition. Van Hoven succeeded not only in making his British audiences smile, but figuratively threw them into paroxysms of hilarious laughter and by so doing he became one of the most popular American comedians who ever went to London. Six years ago Van Hoven went to England practically unknown. After a month's stay he "caught on like a prairie fire" and for six years he was the "jest of the town."

A very spectacular riding novelty is offered by James Dutton and company, the society eques-

trians. In a rich stage dressing of heavy velvet curtains, Mr. Dutton and his two pretty assistants execute a number of clever and difficult feats of bareback riding. The horses are nearly white and a white dog adds to the picture. Mr. Dutton's assistants are two young women in ballet costumes. The act is brought to a whirlwind finish.

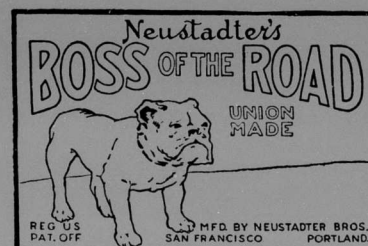
"Watch Your Step." It isn't necessary when one is as sure-footed as the Four Ortons. A slender strand of wire under their feet answers the purpose of the most substantial foundations. Their athletic gyrations lend to comedy, which is permitted to repose principally in the care of that awful Orton, "The Duke of Duck." This chap is as dexterous as the others and for his fun often resorts to an exceedingly difficult and hazardous feat.

Mrs. Sidney Drew with Thomas Carrigan in "Predestination" will remain a second week, as will Ray and Emma Dean.

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MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1922.

A State election is to be held this fall at which candidates for various offices will be elected and many measures of importance presented to the people for decision. It is, therefore, of more than ordinary importance that every trade unionist in the State of California be registered and vote. A complete new registration is necessary this year and if you have not registered since the first of the year you must do so in order to be qualified to sign petitions or to vote either at the primaries or the regular election. Register at once. There is danger in putting it off.

The mine owners of the country seem determined to force a strike, yet at the same time they are flooding the country with propaganda to try to convince the people that the workers are to blame. An agreement exists which calls for conferences to settle wages and conditions before the expiration of the present agreement and the mine workers are willing and anxious to meet for that purpose, but the mine owners absolutely refuse to meet. Under such circumstances responsibility for a strike, if one occurs, would naturally fall upon the party which refuses to confer and that party is the mine owners. The people of the country must not be deceived by the propaganda of the employers in this situation.

Organized labor is "altogether responsible" for better work conditions and unorganized labor has done "absolutely nothing" declared Archbishop Michael J. Curley in an address before the convention of the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor, in Baltimore. The clergyman plainly indicated where he stood on the question of union labor, which he insisted was responsible for gains made by the workers. He also indicated that he had little regard for workers who enjoyed these benefits, but did not assist in maintaining them. "Union labor," he said, "is absolutely responsible for the better conditions under which work is being done today. Union labor has brought about the reforms in regard to child labor and woman labor. Unions are true friends of humanity and no menace, as they have been called. They have rendered splendid and effective service for the betterment of mankind. What has unorganized labor done? Absolutely nothing. Speaking for myself, I believe that labor has the right to share in the profits of an enterprise when the profits are large enough to justify it, and I believe that in some cases, although it is a delicate matter to adjust, labor ought to be permitted to take part in regulation of enterprise. By labor I mean union labor."

Militant Unions

The radical critics of the American labor movement are never more happy than when they are telling the world that the labor movement of this country is not militant, but every time they attempt to state what they mean by militancy they expose their shallow thinking and crass ignorance of the trade-union policies that guide the destinies of the organized workers as represented by the American Federation of Labor. They invariably mistake foolhardiness for courage and blatant bluffing for militant action. They have nothing of a concrete or desirable character to offer the organized workers as an instrument of progress and improvement. Neither their tintinnabular clatter nor their boisterous shouting of their faith in the ultimate dictatorship of the proletariat has served to sway the sensible trade unionist from the true paths of achievement, and as a direct consequence of their failure in this regard the radicals have become bitter and unreasoning antagonists of the labor movement as it functions at present in this country.

What is a strong and militant labor union? Is it one that makes extravagant demands and, therefore, provokes numerous strikes?

If this question were asked as to a man, we would answer: No. He is only a bully.

Is it one that overestimates its strength and gets into disastrous fights with employers?

The answer in the case of a man would be: No. He is only a fool.

Is it one that spends its time and energy in shouting and begging money from its friends?

Again, if this question related to a man, the answer would be: No. He is merely a hypocrite.

If unions are to be judged in the labor movement as men are classified among their fellows, we would respectfully suggest that a strong and militant labor union is one that always looks before it leaps, and one that does not engage in fights unnecessarily or prematurely, as well as one that very carefully measures the possibilities of success and failure and the fruits that are likely to come from the one as well as the other, and above all things, one that has self-reliance, self-respect and sturdiness enough to pay its own way and limit itself to the boundaries of its own power and resources, because the organization which plunges itself into conflict based upon the presumption that others will carry the bulk of the burden for it is sure to meet with enlightening, but sad, disappointment. For when all is said and done this old world of ours, particularly the industrial wing of it, is governed more by material considerations than sentimental dreams of the ideal. The great mass of the labor movement is composed of individuals molded from the forms of practicality and move and act in harmony with the experiences of their lives in the every-day affairs of existence.

However, candor compels the declaration that it is the hope of getting something for nothing, rather than idealism, that prompts most of the radicals in the course they pursue. There are, of course, exceptions to this rule, but they are not numerous enough to warrant taking every loud-mouthed shouter one meets at the value he places upon himself.

The picture of Utopia that the dreamers paint for us is pleasant to contemplate, but the labor movement is a here-and-now, bread-and-butter-getting proposition, and if it were composed of the strong and militant units we have described there would be, sooner than we now can hope, achievements in line with the new order of things for which the labor movement has been struggling these many years. But the goal will never be reached by paying heed to the advice of visionaries either of the honest or hypocritical mold. The successful labor organizations are always those that move along practical lines and toward practical objectives.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The Jones ship subsidy bill, most important measure now before Congress, creates a naval reserve which is to have no naval training, but which would be on the job in case of strike! Vessels flying the naval reserve pennant would always be under a naval reservist master, with other naval reservists among officers and crew in specified numbers. The bill makes it simple—and cheap—to bring Chinese into the United States and leave them here. The bill takes the lock off the treasury door for those who get Shipping Board O.K. "Open sesame" will turn the trick thereafter. Ships that cost \$80 a ton to build will be sold at about \$20, financed on 2 per cent loans from Uncle Sam, reconditioned in like manner and may be operated for fifteen years before a nickel is required in repayment to the government!

With wages going down and millions of wage earners idle in the greatest depression this country has ever experienced, the American Woolen Company coolly announces that its profits last year were \$9,192,621.73. In 1920, another year of depression, the profits totalled \$6,855,259.16. These staggering profits, at a time when hunger and want are abroad in the land, have been continuous since the beginning of the world war. In 1918 the trust increased its clear profits 316 per cent over 1914. The net increase in common stock earnings was 531 per cent. Last year's profits of more than nine million dollars comes near equalling the trust's record year of 1919, when clear profits were \$10,779,804. In 1918 the earnings per share on common stock was \$13.86, a total of \$5,572,527. In his report on last year's immense profits, President Wood attempts to create the impression that the woolen trust had its difficulties. He said last year was "one of the most trying in the company's experience."

Each Sunday the San Francisco Examiner has a special editorial page with a cartoon aiming to teach a great moral lesson. The writer of the stuff, probably Phil Francis, is a moralist of the one-cylinder variety, for he treats his subject from but a single point of view. Last Sunday there appeared the usual hideous and impossible cartoon and sermon representing a giant man lying on his back with three dwarfs named "Perhaps," "If" and "But," holding him there by the head, chest and feet. The caption above read: "Three really bad words." The burden of this performance was: "They all three mean weakness and doubt and point the way to inaction, which means failure." Later on in the lengthy discussion we are told that "The meaning of the editorial and picture is that to succeed we should keep our minds away from uncertainty." This certainly is about as narrow a viewpoint as a man could possibly take. To prove his thesis, he would be forced to show that all action is good, that all inaction is bad and that all uncertainty is evil and makes a failure of life. Do not human safety and happiness really depend upon the existence of what these three little words stand for? Do they not have good functions as well as bad ones? As in every other case, can they not be put to either a good or a bad purpose? Which of the three cannot be used for a good object, and which is incapable of contributing to a bad end? When an evil intent arises in the human mind, or a foolish desire overwhelms the individual, what can save a man from himself but these promptings from his conscience? Who is so good and so wise that he need not sometimes hesitate with the questioning "If," "But," "Perhaps"? It is moral lessons of this character that are constantly leading millions into passion and error, defeat and misery, humiliation and shame.

WIT AT RANDOM

"Yes," said the old man to his visitor, "I am proud of my girls and would like to see them comfortably married, and as I have made a little money they will not go penniless to their husbands. There is Mary, twenty-five years old, and a really good girl. I shall give her one thousand dollars when she marries. Then comes Bet, who won't see thirty-five again. I shall give her three thousand dollars, and the man who takes Eliza, who is forty, will have five thousand dollars with her." The young man reflected a moment and then asked, "You haven't one about fifty, have you?"—Glasgow Herald.

Pleasant Polly (entertaining big sister's beau)—Oh, Adolphus, guess what father said about you last night!

Adolphus—I haven't an idea in the world.

Pleasant Polly—Oh, shame! You listened.—Oral Hygiene.

Mrs. Worth had just learned that her colored workwoman, Aunt Dinah, had at the age of seventy married for the fourth time. "Why, Aunt Dinah," she exclaimed, "you surely haven't married again!"

"Yassum, honey, I has," was Aunt Dinah's smiling reply. "Jes' as of'en as de Lawd takes 'em, so will I."—Ladies' Home Journal.

The clergyman's eloquence may have been at fault, still he felt annoyed to find that an old gentleman fell asleep during the sermon on two consecutive Sundays. So, after service on the second week, he told the boy who accompanied the sleeper that he wished to speak to him in the vestry.

"My boy," said the minister, when they were closeted together, "who is that elderly gentleman you attend church with?"

"Grandpa," was the reply.

"Well," said the clergyman, "if you will only keep him awake during my sermon, I'll give you a nickel each week."

The boy fell in with the arrangement, and for the next two weeks the old gentleman listened attentively to the sermon. The third week, however, found him soundly asleep.

The vexed clergyman sent for the boy and said: "I am very angry with you. Didn't I promise you a nickel a week to keep him awake?"

"Yes," replied the boy, "but grandpa now gives me a dime not to disturb him."—The Christian Intelligencer and Mission Field (New York).

The inspector was examining the class in geography, and addressing a small boy in the back row, he asked:

"Now, sonny! Would it be possible for your father to walk around the earth?"

"No, sir!" replied the boy, promptly.

"Why not?" asked the inspector.

"Because he fell down and broke his leg yesterday."—New York Globe.

In a crowded omnibus a stout lady vainly endeavored to get her fare out of the pocket of her cloak, which was tightly buttoned as a protection to pickpockets. After she had been trying without effect for some minutes, a gentleman seated on her right said:

"Please allow me to pay your fare."

The lady declined with some anger and renewed her attacks on the pocket. After some little time the gentleman again said:

"You really must let me pay your fare. You have already unbuttoned my suspenders three times, and I can't stand it any longer."—Railway Car Men Journal.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHAT HAVE YOU DONE WITH THE OLD MEN?

What have you done with the old men

You've broken by toil and time?

Once they were brave and bold men,

Now they are past their prime.

Now they're aged and juiceless,

Now that their race is run,

Now that they're weak and useless,

Tell us—What have you done?

Have you made their hard lives rougher

By turning them out, in truth,

To shiver and starve and suffer

In the world that was meant for youth?

Now that they cannot aid you

Nor earn their toiler's wage,

For all that their work has paid you,

How have you dealt with age?

Once they were young and gay men,

Toiling to make your wealth;

Now they are bent and grey men,

Broken in strength and health.

Have you fostered these one-time bold men,

Or starved them, as some men do?

As you have dealt with the old men,

May Destiny deal with you.

—Berton Braley.

HELLO AND GOOD-BY.

Hello and Good-By—the beginning and end
The handclasp and smile of a friend to a friend,
The laugh on the lips and the tear in the eye,
The morning and evening, hello and good-by.
The day has its duties and tasks are to do,
There's coming and going for me and for you,
And sometimes we're merry and sometimes we sigh,
We greet and we part with Hello and Good-by.

Hello at the morning, with dawn on the hills,
When day with its promise and glad spirit thrills
When new dreams awaken and glad songs are sung,
And new hopes unfold and new banners upflung.
So your hand in mine, on the road to the end,
Till we shall know better the meaning of friend,
And tasks shall be light for the glory we bring
Of love to our labor and songs that we sing.

And then at the dusk, when the end of the road
Comes near and we rest and the weight of the load

Is lifted and laid there, what memories rise
Of joy on that journey, if tears mist the eyes.
So, friends of the Road, if we find at the end
The treasure that lies in the heart of a friend,
What joy thrills the heart if a tear mists the eye!
What glory between the Hello and Good-by!

—James W. Foley.

The tax on retail sales of cosmetics in the single city of Columbus, Ohio, yielded the Government last year over \$100,000. This indicates a sale of \$2,500,000 a year in that one city, for these alleged improvers of beauty. If Columbus is a fair sample for the whole country the national bill for cosmetics, per year, must be about \$400,000,000—almost enough, if it could be saved, to pay the interest on the public debt. Nearly as large an amount went for jewelry, much of it cheap and worthless.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Last Sunday's meeting of Typographical Union No. 21 was of the kind the majority of members like—short and snappy. It required less than one and a half hours to dispose of the business before the meeting, which was nearly all of a routine character. Quite different from the February session, we'll say! It appealed particularly to the lovers of outdoor sports, for it gave them an opportunity either to participate in or witness baseball, golf and tennis games, or to take a stroll along the beach or listen to band concerts in several of the city's parks. Notwithstanding the alluring spring weather, all the executive officers of the union were "on the job" with the exception of Executive Committeeman James L. Hanscom, and he would have been there had he been in the city. "James" was up around Modesto, watching the progress of spring planting and trying to get a line on what the size of this season's crops might be. Something infused Hanscom with an overabundance of enthusiasm during his brief vacation in the suburbs. While away he tried to "hang the elevator" while at the business end of a garden spade. As material evidence in substantiation of this statement he introduces a pair of well blistered "mitts" and says "Ouch!" when he puts his overcoat on. This incident isn't set forth to refute the fact that some printers may be gardeners and some gardeners may be printers. Besides the presence of all the officers at the meeting, with the single exception noted, there was a fair attendance of the general membership.

The nice numerical balance maintained by No. 21 is noteworthy. It has remained at 1267 for the last three months. During the month ended March 18 twenty-seven traveling cards were deposited, and twenty-four withdrawn; there was a loss of four members through death (I. I. R. Allen, W. H. Covert, W. Cowperthwaite and John Wilson), and one reinstatement and one initiation.

There was only one proposition for membership read at last Sunday's meeting—that of Victor J. Spence, an apprentice in the Examiner composing room. Frank Pesce and Eugene C. Whiting were admitted to full membership, and Louis F. Henno became an apprentice member.

The union made a substantial donation to the Building Trades Council of Santa Clara County as an aid in carrying on that organization's struggle with the "open shoppers" in the prune belt, and also appropriated a sum to the Boy Scouts of America. The appeal of the Salvation Army was held in abeyance pending the outcome of its controversy with the Building Trades Council of San Francisco. The Army is erecting a building in the vicinity of Sixth and Harrison streets, and work thereon is being done under the so-called American plan.

The apprentice committee incorporated in its

report the new I. T. U. law which requires all apprentices entering the third year of their apprenticeship to take the I. T. U. Course of Lessons in Printing. That part of the apprentice regulations which treats on this subject reads: "Beginning with the third year apprentices shall be enrolled in and complete the I. T. U. Course of Lessons in Printing before being admitted as journeymen members of the union." All apprentices to whom this new law applies are requested to call at once to the offices of the union, where they will be instructed as to how to proceed in their enrollment for the course.

The scale committee reported progress in its negotiations with the employing commercial printers.

The application of Mr. J. E. Perryman for admission to the Union Printers Home was approved, as were also the applications of two members for the pension benefit.

That they may be submitted to the referendum for consideration, the union indorsed two propositions last Sunday, which, if acted upon favorably by the referendum, would materially alter certain sections of the I. T. U. constitution. The propositions are sponsored by Columbus Typographical Union No. 5 and Topeka Union No. 121.

Columbus Union in arguing for support of its amendment, which concerns the place of residence and salary of the international first vice-president, points out that at the Quebec convention of the International Typographical Union last August a proposition was submitted which was intended to put the first vice-president on a straight salary basis, and to require him to make his official residence at the headquarters city. At the present time the salary of the first vice-president is \$150 per annum. Although a member of the executive council, no law exists requiring him to make Indianapolis his residence during his term of office. As a result, his presence being required at Indianapolis practically all of his time, it necessitates the payment by the International Typographical Union of traveling expenses to and from the home of the first vice-president, together with hotel expenses at Indianapolis for all time spent at headquarters. By the contemplated amendments the hotel expenses at Indianapolis will be eliminated, and the traveling expenses to and from his home city, except that of removal to the headquarters city at the beginning of his term and returning to his home city at the expiration thereof. Believing that by presenting these amendments at this time, when no one who is now in office will be affected, and considering that the candidates who are now seeking the office of first vice-president will have knowledge that such amendments are being contemplated by the International Typographical Union, Columbus Typographical Union No. 5, by unanimous action at its January meeting, proposed the amendment to be submitted to the general membership. Briefly, the amendment would provide a salary of \$4000 per annum for the international first vice-president, and require

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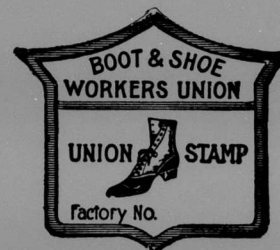


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If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

For Twenty Years we have issued this Union
Stamp for use under our

Voluntary Arbitration Contract



OUR STAMP INSURES:

Peaceful Collective Bargaining
Forbids Both Strikes and Lockouts
Disputes Settled by Arbitration
Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship
Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public
Peace and Success to Workers and Employers
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As loyal union men and women, we ask you to
demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on
Sole, Insole or Lining.

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Collis Lovely, General President
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

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San Francisco Unit Only

that he make Indianapolis his home during his term of office.

The Topeka proposition would erase all of Section 3, Article VIII, of the I. T. U. Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Whenever any officer or member is required to perform service away from his home, he shall be allowed, in addition to the amounts set forth above, first-class railroad or steamship fare by the shortest route to and from his destination, and actual hotel and personal expenses (to include all items except telegraph and telephone tolls) not to exceed, in case of the members of the executive council \$10 per diem, and in case of all others \$8 per diem; provided, that an itemized bill shall in all cases be rendered."

A plan of reorganization of the Pacific Slope Allied Printing Trades Conference submitted by Fresno Typographical Union was ordered placed on file.

The Progressive Club of San Francisco Typographical Union will hold a meeting in the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, Sunday, March 26, at 2 o'clock p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to every member of the union to attend the meeting. Come!

We are indebted to none other than Thomas Francis Murray for this, who entitled it "Extemporaneous," and submitted it to the editor of the Labor Clarion with the suggestion that it may be worthy of space in the "Topics" column:

No. 6748 on the number plate
Of Model 1—a bum old skate—
Sits in the corner, just abaft
The stereotype room in a hell of a draft.

Bearings all dry—can hear them squeak;
Pot out of line, and sure does leak.
Mouthpiece is worn and filled with dirt;
She's a gogetem bird when it comes to a squirt.
First she runs cold, then she runs hot,
For the crucible is cracked in the damned old pot!

Tore my finger on my good right hand
Reaching in the box for a worn spaceband.
Cam roller stops the old keyboard;
Sounds like the rattle of a Henry Q. Ford.

Distributer gone plum out of whack,
And belts are loose and full of slack.
Gobs of oil and kerosene
Run like hell through the magazine!

In all the burg there can't be such
A jazzbo thing as my old bum clutch.
A tough old bird; as mean as sin,
But a damned good merg for the shape it's in!

That the foregoing effusion is good, many are willing to admit, but its after-effects must have been somethin' ter'ble, for "Tawm," along with two of his fellow craftsmen—George Lathrow and H. J. Kirk—Started en tour immediately after its submission. Their advance paper has been posted over the Cactus and Gila Monster Circuit, where they will play many engagements before arriving in New York and ultimately Atlantic City, where they promise to shake hands with all convention delegates from the Pacific Coast. "Flivvering" will be their mode of transportation. Before starting on their long journey this well-known trio of traveling typos elected the following officers of their company: T. F. ("Till Forbidden") Murray, pilot; H. J. Kirk, manager; George Lathrow, chief oiler and water tender. Before starting they offered their services as advance agents for those contemplating the long trek to the convention city next September. While their departure was sudden and rather unexpected, a goodly number of their friends were present to bid them godspeed.

Fred E. Holderby, who left San Francisco in 1918 and returned here the latter part of 1921,

after three years of service in Uncle Sam's army stationed at Vladivostok, Russia, where he organized and ran a regimental paper, "Here and There With the Thirty-first," then went on a short excursion into the Southwestern states, is in the city again. On this last trip he came almost direct from Oklahoma. While in Vladivostok Holderby worked with fifteen Russian printers and learned to speak the Russian language quite fluently. He also made a study of Russian and Japanese affairs. Leaving Vladivostok en route for his native land, Holderby touched at Manila and Shanghai, where, he reports, trade conditions were good. While traveling in the Orient he met many acquaintances who were pressmen and printers. Printers' unions in Russia, he said, had established the six-hour day. Mr. Holderby is in quest of a country printshop, and would appreciate the co-operation of tourist printers in helping him to find one. Mail addressed to him in care of the union will reach him.

The members of Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union No. 29 have lost a most worthy brother in the death of Mr. William Wood, who passed out Tuesday, March 21. In Mr. Wood, who has worked at stereotyping since 1903, having begun his trade in the stereotyping department of the Oakland Herald, No. 29 has lost one of its staunchest members. Mr. Wood always showed himself to be a thorough union man, at all times was for the advancement of the welfare of the craft, and was always willing to abide by the decision of the majority in union affairs. He at all times held the highest respect of all with whom he came in contact. He was 35 years of age and leaves a widow and two children—daughter and son, 10 and 7 years old, respectively. The funeral was held Friday, March 24, in Oakland (cremation). Mr. Wood had been a member of the Bulletin chapel for the past 8 years.

PAINTERS HOLDING ELECTION.

The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, with headquarters at Lafayette, Ind., is now holding a referendum election for general secretary-treasurer, the vacancy occurring through the resignation of General Secretary-Treasurer J. C. Skemp, who has held the position for 18 years.

The general office at Lafayette has mailed over 1000 packages of election supplies to the local unions throughout the country. Each local will call a special meeting so that each member will be given an opportunity to vote.

There are five candidates in the roll: W. C. Hall of Lafayette, Ind.; C. J. Lammert of St. Louis, Mo.; J. J. Dunne of Hartford, Conn.; W. F. Shaw of Cleveland, Ohio, and J. E. Winstanley of Mobile, Ala.

Hall has received the nominations of over 300 local unions; Lammert is the next highest with 195; Shaw has 24 and Dunne and Winstanley have 7 each. Hall has been employed as assistant to Secretary Skemp at the headquarters of the Brotherhood for the past 18 years and is said to be thoroughly familiar with all of the details of the office work. Lammert is secretary of the Painters' District Council of St. Louis and has held that position a number of years. He has also served as a delegate to several national conventions of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. Shaw is secretary of his local union in Cleveland. Dunne is business agent of his local union in Hartford. Winstanley has served as an organizer for the retail clerks' organization and is now secretary of his local organization in Mobile.

The election will be of great interest to the members of the Brotherhood, the second largest of the international unions of the building trades. The ballots are returnable to the general office April 12th, when a general election board will canvass the returns and declare the result.

DOYLE AND MALONEY.

Some one has mailed us the following story concerning Mike Doyle and Tommy Maloney of the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union, yet while the story is unsigned, it is too good to pass by for that reason:

Mike Doyle and Tommy Maloney of the Stevedores' Union were on their way to the international convention in Buffalo.

Tommy had the upper berth and Doyle had the lower.

The train was crossing the summit with the mercury hitting 30 below. Mike wanted to turn out the berth light.

He noticed two buttons and pressed both.

One turned out the lights. The other started an electric fan over Tommy's berth. Mike peacefully went to sleep.

Tommy was getting chilly.

He was wishing he'd never left sunny California. His teeth began to chatter. He decided he had enough and leaned over, grabbed a blanket and an overcoat from his pal's berth.

That didn't do much good and all that night Tommy shivered to the tune of a buzzing he could not understand.

Came morning and light. Tommy saw the electric fan buzzing away.

Just then the porter came along.

"What in the ding-ding is this fan going for?" demanded Maloney.

"Why, sir," the negro explained, "I heard that noise during the night, but I thought it was the fat man in the lower berth."

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of Regular Meeting Held March 17, 1922.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Hollis.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Jewelry Workers—William Schweitzer, Arthur Mayrhofer. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Asphalt Workers No. 84, informing Council that the name of their union would be Asphalt Pavers No. 84. From Hospital Stewards, thanking Council for having indorsed its wage scale. From the American Federation of Labor, summary of the report of its Law and Legislative Committee.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, with reference to Mrs. Alice de Wit Cook addressing the Council. Wage Scale of Asphalt Pavers No. 84. Appeal for financial assistance from Milk Wagon Drivers of Jersey City, N. J.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to the coming Non-Partisan Political Campaign. Resolutions submitted by Delegate Bonsor, relative to the committee drafting suitable proposed charter amendments providing for public or open meetings of the boards and commissions under the jurisdiction of the government of the City and County of San Francisco.

Referred to the Educational Committee—From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to educational work.

Referred to Labor Clarion — From Union Trades Label Department, relative to the value of the union label.

Referred to Building Trades Council—From Birmingham Trades Council, requesting information as to whether the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance building of this city was constructed under fair conditions.

Resolutions were introduced by Waiters' and Cooks' Unions, requesting amnesty for all political prisoners now confined in the penitentiaries of this country. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Report of Executive Committee—On the request of Shoe Clerks' Union, action on the Mission and Fillmore Booteries was laid over for one week. On the request of Grocery Clerks' Union for a boycott on the Lincoln and Washington Markets, the matter was referred to the President and Secretary to take up with the firm and report back next Monday evening. On the resolutions from the Bay District Metal Trades Council dealing with the bill in Congress to establish a ship subsidy, a substitute resolution was presented by the Sailors' Union which covers the intents of the Metal Trades resolutions and also gives protection to the men manning the ships. Your committee recommended that the said substitute resolution be indorsed by the Labor Council; carried. Report of Committee concurred in.

Resolution reads:

Whereas, Proponents of the ship subsidy bills, S. 3217 and H. R. 10644, now pending in Congress, claim that American ships in the competitive trade are seriously handicapped because American shipowners are compelled to employ high-priced American crews, grant better working conditions and furnish superior rationing over any of our foreign competitors; and

Whereas, These claims are not based upon facts, since American ships in the competitive trade are not employing any American seamen, except the licensed officers, but do employ the cheapest Oriental labor than can be induced to accept employment; and

Whereas, The subsidy bills now pending in Congress do not contain a single word or sen-

tence making it compulsory to employ Americans on the ships to be subsidized; and

Whereas, The interests seeking a ship subsidy have endeavored to create the impression that American shipyard workers will be the indirect beneficiaries of the scheme because it will bring more work to American shipyards; and

Whereas, The subsidy bills referred to provide that repairs and reconditioning of subsidized ships shall be done in a port of the United States, or its possessions, only "when possible" but that payments of subsidy shall not be stopped if repairs "essential to the continuance of the voyage" should be made in a foreign port, thus leaving it entirely at the discretion of the ship owner to have repair work done wherever he pleases; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council in regular session assembled on March 17, 1922, that we most emphatically protest against any ship subsidy scheme that does not specifically provide for the employment of American seamen whenever obtainable, and a compulsory provision that no subsidy will be paid unless repairs and reconditioning are made in American shipyards by American labor; further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, the Chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, the United States Senators and Representatives from California, and to the press.

Reports of Unions—Culinary Workers—Milligan's and White Lunches still unfair; appreciate assistance of Chauffeurs' Union. Cracker Bakers—National Biscuit Company still unfair. Electrical Workers—Have appointed a committee to protest against Hetch-Hetchy power being sold to public utilities. Molders—Business picking up; donating \$25 per week to Building Trades of Santa Clara. Grocery Clerks—Great Western, Keystone Creamery and Pigly-Wigly unfair; look for Grocery Clerks' button. Bottle Blowers—Business picking up.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of complaint of Cooks' Helpers' Union against the San Francisco Hospital and the Coroner's office for failure to notify them of the death of member, recommended that officers in-

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HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets

DECEMBER 31st, 1921

Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 71,851,299.62
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,201,299.62
Capital Actually Paid Up	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,650,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	371,753.46

A Dividend of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum was declared for the six months ending December 31, 1921.



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interview the Coroner and that if there be no law to cover the matter that the Committee be instructed to draft and seek to have enacted at the next session of the Legislature legislation to remedy the said defect in the law. Recommended that we urge our representatives in Congress to support legislation which provides for light wines and beer. Reported progress on the American Valuation Plan. Your committee will take up matter of proposed purchase by the city of the properties of the Market Street Railway Company. Report concurred in.

Report of Educational Committee—In the matter of the questionnaire from the State Federation of Labor relative to workers' education, your committee adopted the following recommendation: That the Labor Council request each affiliated union to appoint a special committee to gather the desired information from the membership, that such information be compiled by the union and transmitted directly to the California State Federation of Labor. Report concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved to take from the table motion of Delegate Schulberg opposing the four-power treaty; 20 in favor and 37 against.

The chair appointed Delegates Heidleberg, Bonsor, Wilkinson, McTiernan and O'Connell committee on Peninsular Development.

Petitions on Near East Relief to be returned as soon as possible.

Receipts—\$511.42. **Expenses**—\$143.42.

Council adjourned at 9:50 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases.—J. O'C.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held March 15, 1922.

Meeting called to order by President Brundage with all officers present except Sam Lansing and G. J. Plato.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read. Credentials received from Pressmen No. 24, Bill Posters, Labor Publicity Committee. Moved and seconded that the credentials be received and the delegates seated.

Communications—From the Allied Printing Trades Council; received, noted and filed. From the Tobacco Workers' International, in regards to not buying tobacco without the label. From the McGregor Paper Mill, in regards to union-made paper; received, noted and filed. From the Union Label Trades Department, in regards to union-made goods; received, noted and filed.

Reports of Unions—Waiters No. 30 reported that Chris's at Sixth and Market is unfair; ask a demand for the house card. Cooks' Helpers No. 110 reported that business is good; White Lunch, Sunset, Boos Bros., Clinton's and Compton's are

still unfair. Glass Blowers reported that there is campaign started against California-made bottles. Glove Workers No. 39 reported that Bro. Lane and Bowns appeared before their local and spoke on the union label; ask a demand for their label when buying gloves. Bill Posters reported that Bro. Bowns appeared before the local in regards to the Meister & Adou co-operative plan; business is good, all members working. Coopers No. 65 reported that Bro. Bowns appeared before the local in regards to the Meister & Adou co-operative plan. Shoe Clerks reported that business is fair; ask a demand for the Clerks' working card. Cigarmakers reported that business is slack; local is facing a reduction in wages; ask a demand for their label when buying cigars. Grocery Clerks reported that the Keystone Creamery and Harris Bakery are still unfair; ask a demand for the Clerks' working button, color changes every month; color for March is green. Cracker Bakers No. 125 reported that the National Biscuit Co. is still unfair; Auxiliary to the Cracker Bakers was notified that the bosses will try to start the piece work system. Hoisting Engineers No. 59 reported that the committee appeared before their local in regards to the Meister & Adou co-operative plan; local appointed a committee to look into the matter.

Agitation Committee reported that they sent out 175 circular letters to the different locals. Secretary reported that the Section will look after all label disputes for the Council. Moved and seconded that the Secretary notify the Council that we will look after all label disputes. Moved and seconded that the Secretary cite the California Cap Works and the Cap Makers to appear before the Agitation Committee.

New Business—Moved and seconded that the Section elect a label agent. Moved and seconded that Bro. Bowns be appointed label agent. Moved and seconded that the secretary-treasurer and label agent be combined. Moved and seconded that Bro. Blanchard be elected sergeant-at-arms to fill the unexpired term of Bro. Howard. Moved and seconded that Bros. Bowns and Lively be instructed to appear before the Tailors on March 27th; motions carried.

Trustees reported favorably on bills; same ordered paid.

Dues, \$33.00; Agent Fund, \$13.34. Disbursements, \$16.30.

There being no further business to come before the Section we adjourned at 10:25 to meet again on April 5, 1922.

Watch the Bulletin Board in the lobby of the Council. Is your label on display in the Bulletin Board? If not, why not?

You are urged to demand the union label, card and button.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

Mrs. Gurling, of White Plains, N. Y., descended into a well 20 feet deep, clinging to its rocky and slippery sides, to save her 15-months-old baby who had fallen in. Then, though not strong at the time, she climbed back with him, saving him from drowning. Her neighbors, in admiration for her courageous deed immediately started a movement to get her a Carnegie hero medal; but almost any mother is a heroine when the saving of her child's life is in question.

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Lundstrom

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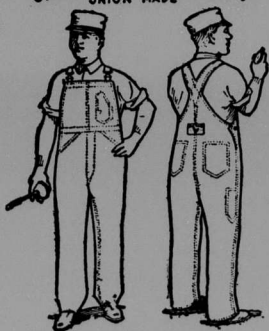
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Can't Bust 'Em Carpenter Overalls—Made of heavy white duck with patent nail pouch. Pair.....\$2.25

Can't Bust 'Em Extra Heavy Black Overalls, with or without bib. Only, per pair.....\$1.75

Can't Bust 'Em Cooks' and Bakers' Hickory Pants, pair.....\$1.35

Can't Bust 'Em Painters' White Bib Overalls and Jumpers — Special this week, per suit.....\$3.00

Boss of the Road White Waist Overalls. Per pair.....\$1.19

"Argonaut" Union Made Extra Heavy Khaki Outing Shirts—Reg. \$2.50 value. Special.....\$1.95

"Argonaut" O. D. Khaki Flannel Shirts; all sizes; military collar. Special.....\$4.69

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INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Austria: Emigration.—During 1921 approximately 5176 persons emigrated from Austria. Of this number 4157 were destined to the United States.

Unemployment.—The total number of unemployed persons increased from 19,320 on December 31, 1921, to 28,621 at the end of January, 1922, with building hands and tailors showing the greatest increase. Unemployment in the metal trades showed a decrease.

Canada: Plumbing School.—Representations are to be made to the Quebec government, it is said, proposing that through the Department of Public Works and the Provincial Secretary a school shall be promoted and maintained for the technical training of plumbers and steam fitters.

Denmark: Prices of Foodstuffs.—While wholesale prices of foodstuffs recently decreased 17 per cent, the corresponding fall in retail prices was but 7 per cent, and there were more than twice as many failures among food vendors in 1921 as there were in the previous year.

Finland: New Factories.—Flour mills, a saw mill, water works, a turpentine factory, a modern steam bakery, a leather factory, and a paper mill are listed among the present building activities of Finland, and will, of course, furnish employment to a large number of workers.

Hungary: Farm Labor.—As a consequence of the decreased purchasing power of the Hungarian crown, the Ministry of Agriculture has given out a new wage schedule for agricultural laborers; and, in order to insure steady work for native farm laborers, the employment of foreign labor has been prohibited during 1922.

Stimulation of Industry.—The opening of additional shoe, textile and cigarette factories indicates a marked stimulation of industry in Hungary. Present shoe production will be augmented

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
European Baking Company.
Fairyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 1852 McAllister,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary, 700 Ninth Ave.,
945 Cole.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
White Lunch Establishments.

by 3500 pairs of shoes per day. The film industry is also growing rapidly.

Strike Settled.—On government intervention, 5000 toolmakers and electrical workers, recently on strike, have returned to work. The strike was called on account of the dismissal of six workmen, and was seriously affecting the largest electrical plants in Hungary.

South Africa: Transvaal Mine Strike.—The strike of the white workers of the Transvaal coal mines continues notwithstanding conference efforts to effect an adjustment. The resultant coal shortage has necessitated the suspension of tram service in Johannesburg and the restriction of electric current for power and lighting to the period from dusk to dawn.

Switzerland: Decline in Tourist Traffic.—The general industrial crisis of Switzerland is causing a slackening of tourist traffic. In an effort to avert a further decline Swiss traffic unions are using their influence in propaganda in favor of good international train connections and the removal of obstructions to entry into Switzerland.

England: Housing.—It is reported from Newcastle-on-Tyne that high tax rates, high prices of material and labor, and strike agitation have practically frustrated all building activities, resulting in a continuation of high rents and adverse housing conditions.

India: Labor Shortage.—According to the "Monthly Report on Commerce and Industries," issued at Calcutta, there is a continued shortage of labor in India. It is said that the shortage can be accurately ascribed to continued strikes and labor troubles in the coal fields, where political agitators have been particularly active.

Netherlands: Emigration.—The total number of emigrants sailing westward from the port of Amsterdam in 1921 was 8237. Two-thirds of the total number were destined to South America, and but 108 embarked for the United States. More than one-half of the total number, of whom only 166 were Hollanders, came from Germany, alone.

Norway: Sugar Monopoly Abolished.—The monopoly on the importation and distribution of sugar, established by the government as a war policy, will be abolished, effective April 15, 1922. Until that date, imports of sugar by private individuals will be possible only on licenses to be obtained from the State Provisionary Department.

Switzerland: Crisis in Tobacco Industry.—Partial or, perhaps, total unemployment of the 16,000 workmen of 239 Swiss tobacco manufacturers, is forecast on account of the drop in the export demands for Swiss cigars, cigarettes and smoking tobacco.

Unemployment.—The number of totally and partially unemployed workmen of Switzerland had reached a grand total of 137,561 in December, 1921, an increase of more than 300 per cent for the year. The machine and electro technical industries lead in the number of unemployed.

Two negroes were working in a coal-bin in a Mississippi town, one down in the bin throwing out the coal and the other outside wielding a shovel. The one inside picked up a large lump and heaving it carelessly into the air, struck the other a resounding blow on the head.

As soon as the victim had recovered from his momentary daze he walked over to the edge of the bin and, peering down at his mate, said:

"Nigger, how come you don't watch where you throws dat coal? You don hit me smack on de haid."

The other one looked surprised.

"Did I hit you?"

"You sho' did," came the answer. "And I jes' wants to tell you, I've been promising the debil a man a long time, and you certainly does resemble my promise."—Exchange.

COAL OWNERS HOLD PROFITS.

In a statement issued by officers of the anthracite miners, it is declared that substantial reductions in coal owners' profits, profits of the railroads, profits of the coal sales companies, the royalty takers and distributing agencies, and not miners' wages, are needed in the hard coal industry to give the public cheaper coal.

The unionists show that coal is selling in the neighborhood of \$12 a ton over and above the labor cost at the mine.

In support of their argument, the miners quote the following passage from the last anthracite coal commission's award, which is the basis for the present working agreement between the miners and coal owners:

"The commission declines to commit itself to an award which justly could be considered as an encouragement to the so-called 'vicious spiral' in prices. This award, while providing improved conditions for the employees, offers no justification for any advance in retail prices of coal, but, on the other hand, is consistent with a decline in prices. The award has not passed a great burden along to the consumer of coal."

"Despite this attitude by the commission," the statement says, "not only was there no decline in coal prices, but the recent statement of the general policies committee of the operators declares that the increase granted by the commission was reflected in the increasing mine prices of domestic sizes of anthracite."

"The operators skillfully avoid any reference to a reduction of a substantial nature in the matter of their own profits. It is, therefore, obvious that there must be some connection between the operators and all those who handle coal between the operators and the consumers, and, of course, from an interested standpoint, the operators can see deflation so far as the miners are concerned and a continuation of the earnings of the operators, railroads, sales companies and others."

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Genuine Briar Pipes, German silver, \$1.00 value.....39c

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Tobacco Pouches, especially reduced to15c

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TWELVE MILLION ALIENS WAIT.

By William C. Roberts,

Chairman, A. F. of L. Legislative Committee.
(International Labor News Service.)

Twelve million people from Europe alone are prepared to come to America as soon as immigration laws will permit.

In the meantime the more than 5,000,000 unemployed workers in the United States are being deceived into the belief that the present 3 per cent immigration bill now before Congress is in their interest.

Instead of protecting the unemployed the bill is simply a makeshift to tide over the present acute unemployment situation until business conditions improve.

The bill provides that the present 3 per cent law shall be extended until July 1, 1923. Then the old law permitting practically unrestricted immigration will become effective again.

After the armistice the American Federation of Labor urged that a law be enacted stopping immigration for four years. On August 20, 1919, Representative Johnson of Washington introduced a bill providing for the prohibition of immigration for two years. The bill was reported favorably to the House on September 5. Then, while awaiting the action of the Rules Committee to provide for its consideration, the two-year clause was eliminated from the bill by the Immigration Committee, of which Mr. Johnson was and is now chairman.

Coming 100,000 a Month.

At that time immigrants at the rate of 100,000 a month were flooding the United States. Congress continued to juggle the immigration question and it was not until May 19, 1921, that the bill providing that only 3 per cent of the number of foreign-born persons of any nationality living in the United States according to the census of 1910 could be admitted. The American Federation of Labor continued to insist on the prohibition of all immigration except of blood relatives for at least three years.

On December 10, 1921, Representative Johnson introduced a bill providing for the suspension of immigration for three years. Although hearings were held and much ado made about what Congress would do to protect the interests of the unemployed, the House Immigration Committee on February 14 reported a bill extending the 3 per cent law for another year, to July 1, 1923.

Corporations Foster Immigration.

Behind all this parliamentary jugglery can be seen the fine Italian hand of the big corporations who continually are endeavoring to so flood the labor market that American standards are always in danger. It is certain that the great mass of our people are in favor of the complete restriction of immigration. It has been authoritatively estimated that more than 12,000,000 people are prepared to come to the United States as soon as the bars are let down. The big corporations and unfair employers want them to come to keep wages at a low mark. The steamship companies who will thrive by carrying of the hordes of waiting immigrants to our shores want unrestricted immigration.

Every voter in the United States who believes in maintaining American standards should know that the 3 per cent law is not in their interest but merely is a makeshift to tide over the present conditions for another year.

In the meantime the immigration question will be juggled as it has been in the past until the 3 per cent law automatically expires and then there will be no legislation restricting immigration further than that in effect previously. That is the danger ahead of labor and every influence should be used to defeat the scheme.

STAY AWAY.

To give some idea as to the extremes that the lumber lords of Northern California have gone in their mad desire to coin the blood of the workers into profits, it will not be amiss at this time to tell of some of the miserable and shameful conditions that exist in the industrial hell-holes of that part of the State.

McCloud, California, is a "company town," the company owns the land for miles around the town. The town marshal is evidently a company tool, whenever he sees a man out of work he vigorously taps him with his club and tells him to get on the job or get out of town. This company also has a large number of stool pigeons and thugs whose duty it is to intimidate, slug and browbeat the residents of the unlucky place. Men who do not "look good" to the powers that be soon feel the heavy hand of the lumber lord.

Work shoes of a very ordinary grade are \$22 per pair in this hell-hole, meat of the poorest kind is 40 cents per pound, canned goods cost from 40 cents per can and up, other articles of food and clothing are sold at exorbitant prices. In order to meet these costs the company now proposes to pay common labor the munificent sum of 24 cents per hour, or \$2.40 per day for the ten-hour day, skilled labor fares but little better, its rate is 35 cents per hour. This is all to the credit of the un-American "American Plan."

Weed, California, is but little better if any. When the strike started men were dragged from their beds in the middle of the night and driven out of town. Hundreds have been ordered to vacate the company houses inside of 30 days, rent having been deducted from their pay to cover that period of time. Many of the men showed checks that were short as high as \$45. Men who have worked in this hell-hole for from 12 to 18 years haven't a penny to show for their work. Italian workers who have built houses on company land have been told by the company to "take your damn shack on your back and beat it."

The Weed Lumber Co. is a subsidiary of the Long-Bell Lumber Co. of southern "fame." In the south the same outfit has been driving men, both white and black for years for long hours and little pay. The "one hundred per cent American" manager at Weed now declares that the mill will run ten hours per day as in the south. He no doubt includes in his declaration that southern wages will also be paid. In the south they are paying white workers as low as \$1.25 per day for ten and sometimes more hours per day, colored workers are paid as low as 75 cents per day for the same number of hours.

This manager about one year ago established a "plant council." He blandly told the workers that the company wanted to extend the "hand of fellowship" to its employees. It was a lying, hypocritical trick. Its main purposes were to destroy the Timberworkers' Union, and to place the workers there at the mercy of the company.

The timberworkers of Northern California are in peonage, their lives are not their own. The laws of the State of California have been supplanted by the laws of the feudal lord. So today, when men are on strike in that section of the country they are not only on strike for eight hours and decent wages, they are on strike to restore constitutional government.

For brutality, greed, hatred, hypocrisy, crass ignorance, and an insane desire for profits, a total disregard for decent practices, these lumber operators are without an equal, they are in a class by themselves.

Men who value their rights as American citizens should stay away from Northern California.

Stay away until decent wages, hours and working conditions have been won! Stay away until constitutional law has been restored!

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF
TIMBERWORKERS.

FACT OR THEORY.

Folks in Dayton, Ohio, are wondering if Christianity is a theory instead of a fact. There are folks in other towns who are also doing a little speculating along the same line.

A man named Funk, a preacher, is in charge of the printing department of the United Brethren Church. All other printing offices in Dayton, operated by hard-headed business men, agreed that the attempt of the printing craftsmen to add eight years to their lives was a just and humane effort and gladly co-operated.

But the United Brethren Church, operating through Funk, in effect said it didn't care whether the followers of the printing trades added to or shortened their lives. In order to be consistent, the church's representative contracted with a "detective" agency for a supply of professional strike-breakers.

Following out this modern theory of Christianity, the United Brethren Publishing Plant now employs five scabs, a number of professional strike-breakers, one confessed bootlegger, one slugger and a few more choice characters.

All literature used in the United Brethren Church comes from the Dayton plant, and is the product of the above-mentioned undesirables.

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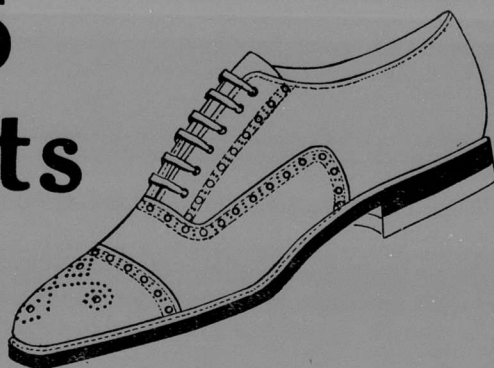
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GOMPERS AIDS STRIKERS.

President Gompers is touring the textile district of Rhode Island in aid of textile workers who are striking against a 20 per cent wage cut and the installation of the 54-hour week.

In a speech in Providence President Gompers declared that textile workers knew, if other people did not, that about a year ago wages in this industry were cut 22½ per cent. "They knew," he said, "that the cost of living had not been reduced when that cut was put into effect. Today a further reduction of 20 per cent was offered, mill owners thinking that because the first cut was accepted with little more than a murmur, the second would be accepted in actual silence. In addition to the new wage reduction, mill owners propose to extend the 44-hour week to 54-hour week."

TO HOLD JINKS.

On Thursday afternoon, March 16, Mrs. Emma Dacre, the president of the San Francisco Grade Teachers' Association, called a meeting of those teachers who are jointly members of the National Education Association and Grade Teachers' Association. The purpose of the meeting was to elect six delegates to represent the Grade Teachers' Association at the N. E. A. convention to be held in Boston during June. The following were elected: Mrs. Emma L. Dacre, the president of the association; Miss Mary F. Mooney, state director for California of the N. E. A.; Miss Susie Le Fevre, editor of the association's monthly bulletin; Miss Carrie Daly, Miss Esther Leonard and Mrs. Emma W. Maland.

To finance these delegates to Boston will be the immediate business of the association, which has planned a monster and elaborate jinks, to be given on May 5th in the auditorium of the Girls' High School, to raise the required funds.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: John Anderson of the carpenters, Fred C. Hons of the electrical workers, Alexander Fisher of the barbers.

FOR STARVING CHILDREN.

To aid the starving and destitute people of Russia and the Near East, San Francisco is being asked to contribute food and clothing toward the cargo of the relief ship "Pennsylvania," which will sail from this port on April 29th. There are thousands of little children who have never tasted either bread of milk in this famine-stricken area and who through being forced to exist on roots and grass have grown deformed, blind or hopelessly emaciated.

To them in particular, the food contributions will be given. There are men and women who cannot work to rehabilitate the country because of lack of clothing and severe weather conditions. It is a common sight, according to E. Guy Talbott, regional director of the Near East, who recently returned, to see whole families without clothing; to see hundreds of little children walking through the snow barefooted, their bodies frozen with the bitter cold.

On April 3 a "Bundle Week" collection will begin. Every home is asked to bundle up spare clothing, which may be sent either to the nearest fire station during "Bundle Week" or to any public school on Saturday, April 8th. School children are asked to give a can of milk to save the lives of their little brothers and sisters overseas. Schools will be opened from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Saturday, April 8th, to receive their contributions.

"The poorest in America is richer than the richest in that country," says Mr. Talbott.

FREE MUSIC LESSONS:—Notice to Union Labor Men—

To help you to educate your children in music I have arranged with best union music teachers to give, absolutely free, a course of lessons with each musical instrument purchased at \$50.00 or over, including Holton Band Instruments, World's Leading Make, for which I am Sole Distributor in this territory. Best credit terms. Union Labor Men, you need music in your homes. Purchase from a union man who has your interests at heart. Everything musical—including Pianos, Player Rolls, Sheet Music, etc.
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LABOR COLLEGE.

The Labor College of San Francisco will open its third term March 27 with courses in elementary English composition, labor problems, women and labor, advanced English composition, United States history and civics, and a reading course in modern social dramas.

Classes are held in room 708 Underwood building, 525 Market street, evenings, 7:30 to 9:30, and are open to all members of organized labor and the public. The fee is \$3 for each course. Persons interested are invited to attend classes the first week, there being no charge.

The schedule and a brief description of courses are as follows:

Elementary English composition, Monday evening. This course is given specially for adult men and women unable to use English in its most simple form.

Labor problems, Tuesday evening. This is primarily a discussion course, but requires some outside reading. Labor problems such as the strike, lockout, boycott, blacklist, voluntary and compulsory industrial arbitration, a comparison of the structure and basic principles of the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor, industrial unionism, "one big union," syndicalism, Marxian and guild socialism, will be discussed from a broad, social motive rather than with a view to dogmatize.

Women and labor, Wednesday evening. This course is primarily for women interested in the background and development of women in industry, both as workers and trade unionists.

Advanced English composition, Thursday evening. This course in writing is intended for persons who have a fair command of English. Instruction consists of theme writing, both in the class and at home, and individual criticism from the instructor.

United States history and civics, Friday evening. This course aims to give a brief survey of United States history beginning with the adoption of the Federal Constitution and concluding with a study of municipal, state and federal government.

Readings in modern social dramas, Monday or Tuesday evening. Social dramas of Hauptman, Galsworthy, Pinero, Shaw, and other modern dramatists will be read and discussed.

The Labor College closed its second term March 13, with an enrolment of twelve, ten of whom were members of organized labor. Persons wishing further information should address: David Weiss, Director of Labor College of San Francisco, 701 Underwood Building.

BARBERS ORGANIZED.

Officers of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union report that new locals have been formed at Watsonville and Turlock by Stanley Roman.

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